

## FRENCH HALT GERMAN DRIVES TO CROSS AISNE

### After Days of Artillery Fighting Invaders Try for South Bank.

## AIRMEN OF BOTH ARMIES IN RAIDS

## Dunkirk Bombarded Again —Bombs Dropped by Allies Near Soissons.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Paris, Jan. 29.—The Germans have made their expected attempt to cross the River Aisne at the point east of Soissons, where the battle front is nearest Paris, and have been repulsed. This effort has been daily looked for since the French retired early last week from the plateau around Crouy to the south bank of the river, and preparations for the onset had been fully made.

The Germans attacked at two points on the line west of the confluence of the Rivers Vesle and Aisne. The official report issued to-night, which tells of the repulse of the German rushes, contains few details, and the unofficial dispatches give but little more information. It is believed, however, that, with the Germans' knowledge of the strength of the French position behind the river, they would not have made any effort to effect a crossing except in force. The Germans at this point of the line were strongly reinforced from their base at Laon, fifteen miles away, before the recent fighting, which has gained the name of the "battle of Soissons."

One of the attacks mentioned in today's communication was repulsed by troops which guarded a bridgehead on the north bank of the Aisne. The unsuccessful German assaults followed days of artillery exchanges.

**Dunkirk Raided Again.**  
Bomb dropping air raids against the Germans in the region of the Scheldt and the capture of a German aeroplane near Gerbeville are officially reported.

Dunkirk was visited again by German airmen in a series of raids. A few persons were killed and wounded.

The fighting described in today's reports, with the exception of that in the Soissons region, was of a comparatively unimportant character. The text of to-night's War Office statement:

"At the east of Soissons the Germans have made two attempts to cross the Aisne—one at the Mill of the Rocks and the other at the head of the bridge which is held by our troops to the north of the bridge of Vesle. These two attacks were repulsed."

"During the night of January 29 Dunkirk was visited by more aviators, who caused some insignificant losses and killed or wounded a few persons."

"Between 11 o'clock of the night of January 28 and 2 o'clock of the morning of January 29 two of our aviators launched numerous bombs upon the enemy's works in the region of Laon, Le Fay and Soissons."

"The 29th of January a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerbeville. Its pilot and mechanic, a German officer and sub-officer, were made prisoners."

**Many Artillery Exchanges.**  
The earlier official communication:

"The day of January 28 saw nothing more than local engagements, which resulted favorably to us. In Belgium in the vicinity of Neupont, our 'sniper' secured a footing on Grande Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of January 17. A German aeroplane was brought down by our artillery fire."

"In the sectors of Ypres, Lens and Arras there were yesterday artillery engagements which at times became fairly violent. Several infantry attacks were undertaken, but were at once driven back by our fire. In the sectors of Soissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne yesterday saw artillery engagements, but not of great intensity."

"It has been confirmed that the German attack repulsed by us on the night of January 27-28 at Fontaine Madame cost the Germans dear."

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges yesterday were quiet. In the Vosges there were artillery engagements, our cannon at several points silencing the fire of German batteries and machine gun detachments."

"We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us on January 27."

**Berlin War Office Reports  
Victorious Night Attacks.**

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) Jan. 29.—The German official statement issued at army headquarters to-day mentions especially the night fighting on the western battle front. Night attacks, which the British supply staff at Dunkirk is reported to have been made by a number of German aeroplanes, and the statement also announces that a German attack with bayonets at night succeeded in driving the French from German trenches to which they had penetrated near Neupont. The text of to-day's statement follows:

"During a night expedition made by one of our squadrons of aeroplanes the English provisions establishments of the fortress of Dunkirk were attacked. Many bombs were dropped."

"An attack made by the enemy in the dunes to the northwest of Neupont was repulsed. The enemy, who had taken from one place as far as our trenches was repulsed by a night bayonet attack."

"To the south of La Bassée Canal the English attempted to recapture positions which we had taken from them, but their attack was easily repulsed."

"Nothing of importance took place on the remainder of the front."

**Kaiser Watches His Troops  
Driven Back Near Arras**

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Paris, Jan. 29.—Arras continues to be unsuccessfully attacked by the Germans, who, although they have demolished the walls and wrecked the city hall and helped with their artillery have not been able to enter the historic old city. A few days ago unprovoked animation was noticed in the enemy's lines from the entrance of Blangy to a nearby little village of Blangy. The movement of troops was reported during the night, and at dawn outposts observed that the German trenches had been reinforced.

At 9 o'clock the German batteries opened a terrible fire on the part of Blangy, which the French occupied, and on the Arras "poids publics." The French guns replied, and the French

## German Crown Prince Expects U. S. to Play Fair

Geneva, Jan. 29.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has sent to the local correspondent of The Associated Press, in response to a request for a statement on the war, the following reply, dated "Near Verdun," January 22:

"You ask me to send a message to the American people. Being an officer and no diplomat, I have no right to do so, but if you like I will tell you three things:

"First, every single German and Austrian is quite certain that we will come out on top, and will give his last drop of blood to this end."

"Second, we are convinced that the day will come when the people of Russia and France will find out that they are only doing the dirty work for England."

"Third, we expect from America absolutely fair play in all questions."

"These are my personal ideas, but a good many of my countrymen feel the same. Greetings."

"WILHELM, KRONPRINZ."

troops waited under cover until the rain of grenades fell over their heads. At the same time the enemy raced over the 600 yards dividing the forces and attacked the French with their bayonets. The French fell back, and one trench was taken, and then another.

Triumphantly a German column advanced toward the "poids publics." Four abreast as comrades they marched, singing suddenly the German march through the crevices of factory walls the mouths of cannon and machine guns begin to move, but they saw them too late. They fell in heaps, and the near ranks, overwhelmed by the French, were driven back.

The Kaiser, who had been waiting in the rear the outcome of the assault, departed with the announcement to his troops that he would return on February 16. He added:

"I had brought you iron crosses to fasten on your breasts, but I want to do so yonder at Arras, on the public square. Recollect that you must merit them."

These words have been taken from a letter which a German soldier, taken prisoner two days later, wrote to his family. He also wrote:

"The Kaiser did not seem pleased. He scolded us, and said that he was gathering his officers around him, as he usually does. They told us he was going to Lille. We had, however, fought well."

## KAISER GUIDE ON FIELD OF SEDAN

Tells Dr. Ganghofer He Is  
Glad to Live to See  
German Unity.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
The "Lokal-Anzeiger," has published some further accounts of the visit of Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the author, to Emperor William at the German field headquarters. It tells of a trip made by the Emperor and Dr. Ganghofer to the front, in the region of the Sedan battlefield. Here the Emperor, in speaking of the unity of the German people, is quoted as saying to Dr. Ganghofer:

"It is my greatest pleasure that I could live to see it."

The Emperor pointed out to the author where his father had stood at Sedan, where Napoleon and Bismarck met, and other historic spots.

The trip by automobile finally brought the party to the headquarters of Crown Prince Frederick William at the front, where the Emperor, in the presence of the Emperor's son, the Emperor turned smiling to his son and said:

"One gets better things to eat by you than by me. I shall consider whether I shall not request your cook."

The Emperor here had an opportunity to see a thousand French prisoners march by. He was greatly pleased when some of them offered their caps to him, and he returned their salute. During this review he turned to a photographer who was taking pictures, and said:

"Photograph the prisoners and not always me."

The party later climbed a steep ascent to get a view of the surrounding region. When descending, Dr. Ganghofer slipped, but the Emperor quickly grasped him by the arm and saved him from a fall, saying at the same time:

"Soldiers and citizens must help each other all the time."

**BRITAIN TAKES ALL  
AUSTRALIA'S WOOL**

Drastic Measure Taken to Prevent  
Enemy Countries.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Sydney, Jan. 29.—The government made the important announcement to-day that the Commonwealth had received a communication from the imperial authorities that the Great Britain was able to take the whole of the wool clip of Australia. This statement was made to a deputation from the wool buyers and sellers of Sydney, who asked assistance from the government in preventing wool from reaching enemy countries by way of the United States or other neutral countries.

It was stated for the sellers that British, Japanese, French and Belgian buyers had been interfering with the natural members of German firms buying for indirect dispatch to Germany, generally through America.

By the buyers, it was stated that while those who were unable to get into touch with European houses Germans could do so. A representative of the buyers said it was strange that, despite the precautions taken by the Australian and British governments, German firms had plunged into the market with huge orders for America. The same speaker also mentioned that gelatine for explosive purposes, which was formerly exported from Australia to Germany, was now sent to America.

**MISS M'ADOO OFF TO WAR**

Secretary's Daughter To Be  
Red Cross Nurse for Allies.

Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, sailed to-day on the Lusitania to become a Red Cross nurse with the armies of the Allies. Her chum, Miss Catherine Britten, accompanies her, and intends to enter the service also. Colonel E. M. House and Mrs. House will act as chaperones on the voyage.

The Secretary of the Treasury and his wife will be at the pier to see the party off. They are stopping at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

**LADY BEATTY NURSE  
ON HOSPITAL YACHT**

(By Wireless to the Tribune, via London, N. Y.)  
Admiral Beatty (daughter of the late Marshall Field), who fitted out her husband's private yacht immediately after the war started as a hospital ship, is now with the vessel. There a number of wounded men on board and Lady Beatty herself is helping to look after them.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Russians probably will be compelled soon to evacuate the Galician city of Lemberg, which they have occupied for several months.

From all the theatres of war comes news of freezing weather, which bids fair to continue for some time. The temperature in the Russian has fallen to 13 degrees above zero. Thus far, however, the cold weather does not appear to have affected military activity.

The following communication was issued to-day by German Army Headquarters:

"Russian attacks in the region of Rusev, northeast of Gumbinnen, East Prussia, failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. There was no change in the situation."

"To the northeast of Helmsow and to the east of Lowitz, Central Poland, our troops drove the enemy out of his outposts and penetrated into his main positions. The captured trenches, with the exception of one small portion of them, were retained and adapted by us, notwithstanding a fierce night counter-attack."

**Russians Reported Driven  
from Ussok Pass Heights**

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Vienna, Jan. 29 (via London).—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"There has been a heavy snowfall in West Galicia and Poland, so that only reconnoitering and fights between patrols have occurred, and artillery engagements where circumstances permitted."

"In the Carpathians, west of the Ussok Pass, the Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. Near Vozna and Vozna, the Russian attacks ended with the enemy having been repulsed from the heights of the pass. We captured four hundred prisoners."

"Calm prevails in Bukovina."

## TURKS DEVASTATE 50 GREEK VILLAGES

Many Men Slain—Women  
and Children Destitute  
—Fighting in Egypt.

SKIRMISH REPORTED  
NOT FAR FROM SUEZ

American Cruiser Tennessee  
Brings 8,000 Syrian Refugees  
to Alexandria.

London, Jan. 29.—A Reuter dispatch from Tiflis, the Russian army headquarters in Transcaucasia, says:

"Fifty Greek villages around Kars, in Southern Transcaucasia, have been laid in ruins by the Turks. The flight of the Greek inhabitants was precipitate and the women and children are said to have suffered intensely from the cold weather. It is reported that many of the men among the Greeks were made prisoners and that some were killed."

Another skirmish with the Turkish advance guard not far from Suez, reported from the British forces in Egypt. It was not of a serious character. On the other hand, British marines are said to have landed at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, and to have cut the telegraph wires.

The Cairo correspondent of "The Times" says there is no proof as yet that the Turkish main force has been definitely committed to an advance across the desert against the Suez Canal defences.

Alexandria, Egypt (via London, Jan. 29).—The American armored cruiser Tennessee, which for some weeks has been engaged in bringing refugees from Asia Minor to Egypt, has up to the present time landed no fewer than 8,000 Syrian refugees at Alexandria. Twelve hundred more are expected to be landed in the course of the day.

Four thousand of the refugees now here are destitute. At least two-thirds of them are of Russian nationality. The local government is doing its best to take care of the problem of housing, clothing and feeding these people. Nevertheless, many of the children are scantily clad, and further relief measures are urgently needed.

Cairo (via London, Jan. 29).—The Turkish outposts have reached the vicinity of Tor and Kubi, on the Sinai peninsula. Up to the present the fighting has consisted only of small outposts. Tor is on the Gulf of Suez, about 140 miles south of Suez.

**BRITAIN RELEASES  
AMERICAN STEAMER**

The Brindilla Sails from Shields  
for the United States After  
Remarkable Odyssey.

London, Jan. 29.—The steamer Brindilla, which sailed from Shields for the United States after having been detained there for several days by the customs officials pending an inquiry into her ownership.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

On the outbreak of the war the Brindilla was a German owned vessel, but some time ago she was transferred to American register. Since then she has been held up by the British authorities on the grounds of her ownership.

## GERMANY'S SAVINGS BANKS PROSPEROUS

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) Jan. 29.—A report on the conditions of the savings banks of the empire during 1914 issued in Berlin to-day shows that the deposits in the twelve months of that year increased by 1,000,000,000 marks over the total of the previous year.

**AMERICAN BANKERS  
CITED AS EXAMPLES**

Sir Edward H. Holden  
Hopes English Will Also  
Advance Gold.

London, Jan. 29.—Sir Edward H. Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank, addressed a meeting of the bank's directors to-day and discussed the gold situation in England and Germany. Sir Edward took a prominent part in the solving of the problem which arose the latter part of 1914 in the matter of cotton bills of lading between American and English banks, for which purpose he went to New York. In his address this afternoon Sir Edward said:

"The Bank of England at present holds about \$345,000,000, of which about \$100,000,000 has been supplied by American in order to ease their exchanges. If gold has to be exported it is to be hoped that English bankers will be of as much assistance to their own country as American bankers have been to theirs, and place their gold at the disposal of the Bank of England."

Turning to the question of Germany's financial mobilization, Sir Edward said: "The German government has been able to fall off to a much greater extent than her imports, and the adverse balance will have to be paid in gold. Superhuman efforts are being made to secure the gold reserves in the Reichsbank, which now amounts to \$500,000,000, but already withdrawals are taking place to pay for imports."

"Plans for the financial mobilization of Germany are working out on a large scale before the war. When hostilities began war banks were created in all the important German towns, and war bank notes were issued for the purpose. These war banks have been transferred to the Reichsbank. There was one defect, however, that the Reichsbank note which replaced this gold became inconvertible into gold, which caused the note to fall to a discount."

**RUSSIAN PRESS  
ON IN HUNGARY**

Continued from page 1

kaifel and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the conflict continues.

The Russian papers publish the English reports of the sea battle, at the same time reasserting their confidence that time will show that the British lost one or more ships in the engagement.

The report that the German cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the battle in the North Sea last Sunday is untrue. All the German ships with the exception of the Bluecher have returned.

Edinburgh, Jan. 29.—"The Scotsman" says it learns that among the German prisoners who have arrived in Edinburgh are men from virtually every large German vessel and some of the smaller vessels engaged in the naval battle in the North Sea last Sunday.

Vice-Admiral Beatty, commander of the British fleet in the North Sea, stated that the German cruiser Kolberg was sunk. The British Admiralty in its statement regarding the light also referred to the Kolberg as "reported" sunk.

**SPOTTED TYPHUS  
RAGES IN AUSTRIA**

(By Cable to the Tribune.)  
Bern, Jan. 29.—Besides the epidemic of smallpox which the Austrian authorities are endeavoring to combat by the use of vaccination, spotted typhus is now reaching alarming proportions, and between January 17 and January 26 no fewer than 363 cases have occurred.

Concentration and war prisoners cannot have been officially notified that the Austrian moratorium has again been prolonged, this time till the end of May.

**FRANCE INCREASES  
SEVERITY TO ALIENS**

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a bill authorizing the government to refuse naturalization of subjects of nations at war with France who evade service in the French army, bear arms against France or hold communication with or give aid to a hostile force.

**PAU MAY COMMAND  
AN ARMY IN POLAND**

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.) Jan. 29.—The Overseas News Agency to-day received reports from Geneva that General Paul Pau, the noted French army commander, had been sent to Russia to take command of one of the Russian armies in Poland.

**TONG GUNMEN REPRIEVED**

Doomed Slayings Get Another  
Stay—Becker Aids Them.

Governor Whitman last night issued a reprieve to Lee Dock and Eng Hing Chinese gunmen, who were to have died in Sing Sing on Monday morning. It was the Governor's first official act in capital punishment cases, and is believed to have been based on new evidence discovered.

Charles Becker, it is stated, has been coaching the two men in English during their stay in the death house, and has been preparing them to defend themselves to better advantage if they win a retrial.

Becker's coaching, according to the judge who recently retired Joseph Becker, convicted of murder at his first trial, was responsible for Germaine's escaping with a twenty-year sentence on the second trial.

**\$11,000 FOR ACTORS' FUND**

Prominent Stage Folk Take  
Part in Annual Benefit.

Almost \$11,000 was realized at the Actors' Fund benefit entertainment at the Century Opera House yesterday afternoon. The programme included fifty members of the Twelfth Night Club, in a minstrel act; Otis Skinner, Monty Montgomery, and Ethel Barrymore, Trilby actress; Vernon Castle, Freda Tinnely, Elsie Ferguson, William Collier and George M. Cohan.

Miss Lillian Russell bought the first programme, and sold for \$100, and Charles Christie, of minstrel fame, paid \$1,000 for his box.

## STEVENS TECH WINS GOAL

Sum of \$1,120,000 Raised.  
and Workers Are Dismissed.

The battle to raise \$1,360,000 for the Stevens Institute of Technology was declared won yesterday, and those who have been working to raise the money were formally discharged. The fund now stands at more than \$1,120,000, and the remainder, it is expected, will be received at the fund's headquarters, in the Hudson Terminal Building, without the further solicitation of workers. The squads, however, will be kept organized until the balance of the money is collected.

Figures to date show that the metropolitan squads have collected \$342,582; the students' council, \$8,088; the general and New Jersey committees, \$164,973; and out-of-town committees, \$35,862. Yesterday's contributions were more than \$12,000.

Following the provisional gifts of \$250,000 each from Carnegie and the Rockefeller Foundation, 170 weeks ago, the work of raising the remainder of the fund was undertaken. The original plan called for the raising of the money in ten days.

**POKES FUN AT BILLY**

Murdoch Comes to See City  
Ere Sunday Dims Lights.

"I wanted to come to New York to get one lingering look at the town before Billy Sunday hits it, for after Sunday comes, the electric light bill will be cut in half," said ex-Representative Victor Murdoch, at the annual dinner of the Kansas Society last night, at the Waldorf Hotel. Murdoch, who had just come from a conference with Colonel Roosevelt, also told of several of the traditions and customs of